

BELGIANS HURL BACK GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARD BRUSSELS; FRENCH VICTORS IN ALSACE; JAPAN EAGER TO DECLARE WAR

DYNAMITE ENDS LIFE OF LAST BANDIT OF TRIO IN MOUNTAIN FASTNESS

Seven Lives Is Toll of Death in Man-hunt Following Murder of Three in West Virginia Pay-roll Robbery—Cave Shattered After Battle.

POSSE'S PURSUIT LEADS THROUGH WOODS TO SPECTACULAR BATTLE IN THE HILLS

Special Dispatch to The Washington Herald.
Bluefields, W. Va., Aug. 15.—The last of the three bandits who yesterday obtained \$10,500 by murdering the paymaster and two employees of the Glen Alum Fuel Company, was slain by a blast of dynamite early tonight near War Eagle after two battles in which his two companions and four officers of the law were killed.

Trapped in a mountain cave, in which he and his "pals" had sought refuge from the posse which had been hunting them all night and all day, the outlaw was so difficult of approach, while his fire was so deadly, that the officers forebore further attempts to take him alive, and, on instructions from Gov. Hatfield, employed dynamite to blow up his retreat. His body may never be recovered.

The dead in today's fighting were Sheriff Stanford Hatfield, of Mingo County; Deputy Sheriff Mounts, Detectives W. S. Burwell and E. L. Epling, and the three bandits, whose bodies have been identified as John and Byrd Elsworth, brothers, and Horace Clayton.

Beat Through Woods.
The posse, which Sheriff Hatfield organized as soon as he received word of the Glen Alum murders and of the theft of the fuel company's pay roll, spread out over the country and beat through the mountain woods all last night and this morning. It was in the first encounter with the bandits that Sheriff Hatfield and Deputy Mounts were killed.

Hatfield and the deputy were riding at the head of a section of the posse when, not far from War Eagle, they suddenly came upon the bandits in a thicket. The outlaws saw the posse before the latter knew of their presence and opened fire without warning. It was as if the officers of the law had been led into ambush. Sheriff Hatfield and Deputy Mounts before they could raise their own guns to take aim pitched from their saddles dead.

Before the posse could reform and locate the position of the bandits, the latter began a rapid retreat and got away apparently unharmed, although many shots were fired at them. The chase was taken up again at once and the bandits once found that they were being overhauled. It is believed that they thereupon decided not to be taken alive and with that idea in mind made for the mountain cave in which they made their last stand.

In Rocky Fastness.
The cave, a rocky fastness with one opening high up on the side of the mountain, could be approached from only one direction. It was practically impregnable to assault. The bandits, however, could move quickly enough to reach the cave before the posse caught up with them and began firing. Two of the bandits were shot down almost as they were crawling through the narrow hole in the rock, but in the exchange of bullets they already had put out of the conflict the two detectives, Burwell and Epling, who were members of the agency employed by the fuel company to run down the robbers.

The third bandit got safely into the cave, from the narrow entrance of which he was able to train his rifle in all directions without exposing himself to the fire of the posse below. In this way he drove to capture everybody who was trying to capture him, and it looked as though it would have to be a case of starving him out until Gov. Hatfield sent reinforcements that dynamite be used.

Dynamite Is Used.
Just before dusk the dynamite was set off.

While the rest of the posse kept a continuous rifle fire directed at the mouth of the cave, so as to prevent the lone bandit from firing at the dynamite, a party crawled up one side of the hill and managed to place a heavy charge close to the cave and in a cleft of the rock, which made it certain that the blast would wreck the bandit's retreat. Then the party hurriedly descended and the posse withdrew to places of safety.

There was a brilliant flash in the dusk, a loud roar and a small avalanche of stone and trees came sliding down the hillside. Somewhere in the wreck of the cave, which was utterly shattered by the blast, the body of the bandit. It may be that the mass of rock over him is too large to permit the recovery of his body. This will be determined tomorrow.

GIFFORD PINCHOT AND MISS BRYCE ARE WED

Col. Theodore Roosevelt at Ceremony in Bryce Summer Home at Roslyn, N. Y.
Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, Aug. 15.—The marriage of Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, to Gifford Pinchot, took place today at the summer home of the Bryces in Roslyn, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Thomas Brewer. Amos R. Pinchot acted as best man for his brother. The bride is thirty-three and the bridegroom fifty. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his son, Archie, were among those present.

ROOSEVELT HITS TARIFF AND TREATY

Praises Progressives in Congress and Monroe Doctrine.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15.—Col. Roosevelt, in a brilliant speech, which showed him in his old-time fighting fettle, opened the Progressive State campaign here today at Parsons' Theater. Two thousand Progressives jammed the theater and cheered lustily the utterances of the former President. In his speech the Colonel alluded to William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, as a "boss" for the first time since Barnes started his \$50,000 libel suit.

Roosevelt, in his speech, said in part: "We members of the Progressive party are committed to the development of a homogeneous and balanced economic program. Mr. Murdock and other members of the House of Representatives and Senate have shown an enlightenment that those who prize party more than honor or the public interest are beginning to understand the need for this rounded and balanced program. They have introduced the Murdock trust bill, the tariff commission bill, and the bill for the creation of a Federal employment bureau, as well as a bill for the abolition of child labor."

Business and Labor.
"I think it is impossible to divorce the business and labor interests. We need a legislative program that shall consider both and at the same time just as also consider the interests of the farmer. In discussing the proper tariff and trust policies of this nation and the need of creating governmental agencies to deal with modern commerce and manufacture, we must also insist upon the need of social legislation."

As regards our trust program, the Progressives have committed themselves to the need of accepting the principle of combination in modern business as inevitable, and the need of controlling the resulting business combinations in effective fashion by administrative commissions. Effective administrative governmental control is what is necessary and governmental control such as to prevent at the outset any wrongdoing. This control must be exercised by administrative action through a commission.

"This commission should give honest business men in advance information as to what they can and what they cannot do, so as to enable them to proceed in safety in their business operations."

Tariff Commission.
"We were assured two years ago that the reduction of the tariff would mean a reduction in the cost of living and a solution of the trust question. It has been reduced, and, nevertheless, the cost of living has not been reduced; although the ability of the average man to earn a living has been reduced."

"The only way to get business quiet and stability is to adopt the progressive principle of a nonpartisan expert tariff commission with full power, not a tariff board, not a make-believe commission, but a real and powerful administrative body of experts who will consider not the special interests of each body of our fellow citizens, but of all of our fellow citizens collectively."

"Friends, I cannot at this time refrain from saying one word in connection with the great calamity which has engulfed all Europe in war. When the interests of the nation are at stake, in the face of foreign powers we are all Americans and not party men, and our interest is in the welfare of America."

Arbitration Treaties.
"The peace of the Western Hemisphere largely depends upon the preservation of the Monroe doctrine. It is for this reason that I feel that the arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate would, if confirmed, be a great benefit to the world."

JAPAN'S ACT REGARDED AS WAR AVOWAL

Firms Order Agents to Quit German-Chinese Town

THE NAVY PUTS TO SEA
Chinda and Bryan Confer.
U. S. Told Not to Be Uneasy by Move

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Tien-Tsin, China, Aug. 15.—Great excitement has resulted here from the announcement that all Japanese firms doing business at Tsin-Tau have notified their agents to withdraw at once.

This is believed to presage a declaration of war by Japan on Germany as Tsin-Tau is the chief town of the German protectorate of Kiau Chau.

New York, Aug. 15.—The following cable dispatch was received today from Tokyo by the East and West News Bureau, a Japanese news agency here:

"Count Okuma, Japan's premier, declared that 'Japan if forced to join the European conflict will do so with the single purpose of fulfilling her treaty obligations to her ally and of upholding the cause of justice. Her object is the maintenance of peace in the Orient.'"

Posses on China's Front.
"Japan's proximity to China breeds many absurd rumors, but I declare that Japan acts with a clear conscience in conformity to justice and in perfect accord with her ally. Japan has no territorial ambition, but hopes to stand as the protector of peace in the Orient."

"This frank declaration of Japan surely will be welcomed by China with appreciation and thanks."

A high official of the foreign office says: "Japan has received no note whatever from the American government in connection with the present crisis. Even in case a necessity arises for Japan to take upon herself the duty of discharging her treaty obligations to Great Britain, Japan sees no need of any explanation for such an action, for she shall act with a clear conscience in conformity with justice. We are confident that the United States understands full well this position of Japan, and consequently we cannot think for a moment that our good neighbor, America, shall be swayed by any uneasiness by the attitude of Japan."

Jap Navy Put to Sea.
London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph today prints a dispatch stating that the Japanese navy has put to sea and co-operate with the British fleet against the enemies ships in Eastern waters.

Will War on Germany.
Paris, Aug. 15.—The Petit Journal says that it learns from a high source that Japan is to declare war on Germany as soon as the Mikado returns to the capital, probably today. The editor of the Journal is Stephen Pichon, formerly minister of foreign affairs.

An unconfirmed report that the Japanese were attacking Kiau Chau in China was received among the Japanese here with calm, inscrutable smiles. There are some fifty Japanese students living in the Boulevard Montparnasse, but beyond smiling at the report they had no comment to make on Japan's action.

Germany spent more than 100,000,000 francs on Kiau Chau besides building a 5,000-room palatial hotel and casino.

U. S. FLAG SAVES SHIP FIRED ON BY CRUISER

Unidentified War Vessel Fires Three Shots, but Draws Off When Ensign Is Displayed.
Special to The Washington Herald.
Newport News, Va., Aug. 15.—When the steamer Dorchester of the Merchants and Miners' Line arrived here today, Capt. Hatch reported that an unidentified warship had fired three shots at the Dorchester.

When the latter displayed the United States flag the man-of-war made off. The firing caused great excitement among the Dorchester's passengers.

FRENCH HOLD BACK ENEMY EIGHT DAYS

Defeats Balk Germany's Proposed Second Attack Says War Office

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 15.—An Exchange telegram from Paris says that the war office has issued a survey of the situation in order that French foreign opinion may have an exposition of the true state of affairs without prejudice. The statement says:

"The German plan comprised the first line of attack on the Belgian covering force near Nancy. It is an undoubted fact that a second sudden attack was to have been made on the French frontier."

"Proof of this fact is found in the number of German reservists ordered to join their regiments."

Supreme Attack Fails.
"In certain French towns, namely Verdun, Rheims and Chalons, this double surprise attack failed. The intended attack on Nancy was abandoned by the Germans upon the discovery of the strength of the Belgian force."

"The attack through Belgium had no better results."

"The German forces have been held up for the last eight days by the resistance of the Liege forts, the gallantry of the Belgian army and the intervention of cavalry. This check to the first German plan was the first result to be set upon the record."

"The official press bureau of the war office and admiralty announced today that the German offensive movement in Upper Alsace has been checked. The following statement was issued:

"The offensive movement of the enemy is, for the time being, arrested in Haute Alsace (Upper Alsace). The indications are that the French have progressed to that side and that they have been advancing into the valleys of the Vosges Mountains, in Upper Alsace, ever since they occupied the region about Saale."

Flight Two Miles in Air.
"It was announced yesterday that the French occupied Saale, driving out the Germans who have been defending the place."

GERMANS, 300,000 STRONG, TRY TO CUT OFF ALLIES' LEFT WING

WEALTHY COME HOME STEERAGE
Celtic Arrives in New York with 1,556 American War Refugees.

REFUSE \$5,000 FOR CABIN
As Many Millionaires Arrive Third Class as in Saloon—Tell Berlin and Channel Experiences.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, Aug. 15.—The Celtic Star liner Celtic arrived today with 1,556 Americans who had fled from Europe. As the big ship steamed up the bay the passengers cheered lustily and in many other ways gave vent to their joy at being once more in America.

The trip across had been a funeral affair. Only last night, when within the three-mile limit, the passengers were allowed their first taste of dancing. All festivities had been abolished at night, for the ship sped through the dark with her lights out, port holes shrouded, and her engines whirling at the fastest clip in the history of the boat.

Every cabin was filled and the steerage was the first cabin in its list of wealthy persons because accommodations were at a premium, and no one could pick his cabin at the mad rush to get aboard the ship when she left Liverpool.

Among those on board were Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt with her infant son, Alan Dale, theatrical critic, and H. H. Westinghouse, who occupied a berth in the steerage. He tried to get other accommodations, but money could not change his plight.

Henry C. Opatky, who was in St. Petersburg when the order for mobilization was promulgated, and that same night left for Berlin, arrived there the day before war was declared.

"New York on election night is nothing to what Berlin was that night," he said. "If one didn't look like a German, it wasn't safe to venture out into the street. The German troops were very gruff and imperious and came through the train at every station. They took especial delight in smashing cameras. At the border of Holland an Englishman tried to take a picture, but a German soldier smashed the camera and hit the Briton in the face with the butt of his gun."

Beaten in Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gabel, of Memphis, Tenn., were honeymooning in Vienna when the war broke out. They took the Orient Express to Paris and then motored to Havre, where they caught a small boat to Southampton.

"The boat was supposed to accommodate 200," said Gabel, "but there were 1,100 persons crowded on board. On the way across the English Channel the boat was fired on three times by a gunboat because its wireless was still up. The passengers were thrown into a panic, not knowing whether the gunboat was hostile or not. Later it conveyed us to Southampton."

"When I tried to get first-class accommodations on the Celtic the steamship agents laughed at me and said there were none to be had. I offered \$5,000, but we were unable to secure better than steerage, in which Mrs. Gabel and I came over."

Resolutions adopted by the Celtic's passengers, to be transmitted to President Wilson, set forth that reports of American destitution abroad have not been exaggerated; that in thousands of cases persons are suffering lack of food."

French Army Corps Driven from Alsace
Berlin, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Aug. 15.—The German war office announced today that the Seventh Corps of the French army has been driven out of Alsace.

Battle Rages Along Entire Front From Point Near Brussels to Luxemburg; Dispatch Rider Reports Reverse for Kaiser's Forces; Hammer Away at the Liege Forts.

BOMBS HURLED FROM AERO INTO NAMUR; GERMAN ADVANCE INTO ALSACE HALTED

All dispatches regarding the battle raging in Belgium are being received from sources inimical to Germany, and consequently are open to suspicion of being colored.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 15.—A Central News dispatch from Brussels says a dispatch rider just arrived from the Belgian outposts reports that the Belgians have gained another victory between Diest and Hasselt, resulting in a loss to the Germans of 3,000 men in killed and wounded. The Belgians, he stated, lost less than 200 killed and wounded. The Germans are now reported to be in retreat.

In the fighting around the Meuse the Germans brought up several batteries of artillery of extraordinarily large caliber in their endeavors to take the forts at Liege. The artillery failed hopelessly, according to the report.

GENERAL ATTACK ON.
The German infantry is moving forward, in an effort to envelop the left wing of the allied army at the south by east of Antwerp, and it is believed that a general attack now is in progress.

The artillery fire of the allies is said to be extremely deadly, but the Germans are meeting it with unusual bravery. Half a dozen German attempts to carry the Belgian outposts at the point of the bayonet are reported to have been driven back.

Belgian and French aviators familiar with every inch of the Belgian territory are flying over the spaces between the two armies spying out the German movements. Amazing risks are taken by the Belgian airmen.

The Belgian line, heavily re-enforced, extends along a front running from the neighborhood of Diest and Malines to a point far southeast of Namur in Belgian Luxembourg. Ten miles northwest of Namur, at Gambou, lie French reserves with the British army neither of whom has yet got into the fight.

Hammer at Liege Forts.
Captured German officers say that direct orders from Berlin are that Brussels must be taken at all hazards. There are 200,000 Germans of all branches of the service along the line of the Meuse River.

While the fight rages up around Diest and Hasselt, the Germans still hammer away at the Liege forts. These are reported still to be intact. Repeated assaults are being attempted by the Germans.

One of these was made under cover of darkness last night. The Germans carried hand grenades and heavy wire cutters. Supporting forces carried sand bags, mattresses and trenching tools so that the attacking party might entrench itself if the first defense were carried. But the Belgian machine guns swept the approaches with terrible effect and the Germans withdrew.

Hundreds of additional wounded are said to be arriving in Brussels. Every hospital and public hall is filled and many private houses are being requisitioned. The captured wounded Germans tell pathetic tales of the slaughter. They declare that the Uhlans have lost tremendously in every battle.

The German loss is said to be due to the failure of their machine guns. It is declared that great demoralization exists among the German forces and many officers and men have committed suicide by throwing themselves into the Meuse.

Left Food Behind.
It also is said that the delays which the Germans have encountered are due to the breakdown of the commissary department. So anxious were the German officers to get their commands to the front, it is said, they sacrificed equipment and left behind long trains laden with food supplies.

The roar of incessant cannonading reported in Brussels as coming from the direction of the German front indicated that the German assault all along the Belgian line began at daybreak. The fighting opened with an artillery duel at long range. Under cover of this fire the German infantry was advancing slowly, entrenching as they moved forward.

Not more than 500 of the 4,000 or 5,000 German soldiers engaged in the battle of Liege.

BARNES' PRESTIGE AT STAKE IN CONVENTION

Party Leader Casts Choice on Whitman—Compromise May Be Effected.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Shall Barnes or Roosevelt rule the Republican machine? This became today the all-over-shadowing issue among delegates to the State convention.

His leadership again challenged by a Republican-Progressive combination, Barnes is now openly supporting Whitman for governor.

So bitter is the Barnes-Roosevelt feud tonight that those who prize party more than honor or the public interest are beginning to understand the need for this rounded and balanced program. They have introduced the Murdock trust bill, the tariff commission bill, and the bill for the creation of a Federal employment bureau, as well as a bill for the abolition of child labor."

Business and Labor.
"I think it is impossible to divorce the business and labor interests. We need a legislative program that shall consider both and at the same time just as also consider the interests of the farmer. In discussing the proper tariff and trust policies of this nation and the need of creating governmental agencies to deal with modern commerce and manufacture, we must also insist upon the need of social legislation."

As regards our trust program, the Progressives have committed themselves to the need of accepting the principle of combination in modern business as inevitable, and the need of controlling the resulting business combinations in effective fashion by administrative commissions. Effective administrative governmental control is what is necessary and governmental control such as to prevent at the outset any wrongdoing. This control must be exercised by administrative action through a commission."

"This commission should give honest business men in advance information as to what they can and what they cannot do, so as to enable them to proceed in safety in their business operations."

Tariff Commission.
"We were assured two years ago that the reduction of the tariff would mean a reduction in the cost of living and a solution of the trust question. It has been reduced, and, nevertheless, the cost of living has not been reduced; although the ability of the average man to earn a living has been reduced."

"The only way to get business quiet and stability is to adopt the progressive principle of a nonpartisan expert tariff commission with full power, not a tariff board, not a make-believe commission, but a real and powerful administrative body of experts who will consider not the special interests of each body of our fellow citizens, but of all of our fellow citizens collectively."

Shoots Two When Girl Says "No;" Then Kills Himself

Special to The Washington Herald.
New Orleans, Aug. 15.—Because she refused to marry him, M. A. Terrichet, thirty, a banker, today shot and perhaps fatally wounded Miss Minnie Davis, nineteen. Terrichet also mortally wounded Miss Annie Matthews, eighteen, who endeavored to protect the other girl, and then committed suicide.

700 Uhlans Captured by French Engineer's Trick

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 15.—Seven hundred German Uhlans were captured single handed by the engineer of an Alsatian locomotive, according to the Post. The Uhlans were riding in the train headed for the frontier. The engineer, however, changed the course of the train and ran it full speed into France. He stopped at the first French station and turned the whole train load of Germans over to French soldiers.

Italy and Austria Near Break in Relations

Rome, Aug. 15.—Italy and Austria are near a serious rupture following Italy's refusal to permit four Austrian army corps to cross Italian territory to reinforce the German army in Alsace. Austria's demand was based on its interpretation of the existing treaty. The Italian foreign office refused and declared that Italy intended to preserve her neutrality at all hazards.

CONFIRM REPORT GEN. VON BUELOW IS SLAIN

London, Aug. 15.—Reports that Maj. Gen. von Buelow, brother of Prince von Buelow, former imperial chancellor, was killed in battle last week, have been confirmed in a Berlin newspaper, according to the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Continued on page three.

Continued on page three.

Continued on page three.

Continued on page three.

Continued on page three.